

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

INTISARI

Kista endometrium merupakan penyakit yang diderita kaum wanita dengan keberadaan dan pertumbuhan jaringan endometrium di luar cavum uteri dan bersifat jinak. Di Indonesia kejadian kista endometrium berkisar 13,6-69,5%. Kista endometrium menyebabkan nyeri haid dan infertilitas yang merupakan masalah bagi wanita yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang dan sikap negatif terhadap kista endometrium.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap wanita usia produktif mengenai kista endometrium di Kecamatan Mlati, Sleman, DIY. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data dengan menggunakan statistik deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 42,6% berlatar belakang pendidikan SMA, 33% bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga, dan 57,4% belum pernah menerima informasi tentang kista endometrium. Tingkat pengetahuan mengenai kista endometrium sebesar 8,7% dikategorikan tinggi, 40,9% dikategorikan sedang dan 50,4% dikategorikan rendah. Sikap wanita usia produktif terhadap kista endometrium sebesar 72,2% dikategorikan baik, 26,1% dikategorikan sedang, dan 1,7% dikategorikan buruk.

Pengetahuan wanita usia produktif mengenai kista endometrium di Kecamatan Mlati, Sleman, DIY Tahun 2011 masih rendah sehingga perlu ditingkatkan khususnya pengertian kista endometrium.

Kata kunci : kista endometrium, pengetahuan, sikap, wanita usia produktif

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ABSTRACT

Endometrial cyst is a disease that is suffered by women with existence and growth of benign endometrial tissues outside uterine cavity. In Indonesia, incidence of endometrial cyst has ranked from 13.6% to 69.5%. Endometrial cyst may cause menstrual pain and infertility is problems for women with less knowledge and negative attitude toward endometrial cyst.

This study aims the level of knowledge and attitude of premenopausal women about endometrial cyst in sub-district of Mlati, Sleman, DIY in 2011. This study is observational research. A purposive sampling is technique to collect sample. Data were collected by questionnaires. A descriptive statistic method was used for data analysis.

The results research showed that 42.6% of the subject had high school educational background, 33% worked as housewives, and 57.4% never received information on endometrial cysts. Subjects' level of knowledge on endometrial cysts was categorized good, fair, and poor to the extent of 8.7%, 40.9%, and 50.4% respectively. Subjects' attitude toward endometrial cysts was categorized good, fair and poor to the extent of 72.2%, 26.1%, and 1.7% respectively.

The knowledge of premenopausal women about endometrial cyst in sub-district of Mlati, Sleman, DIY in 2011 still poor and needs to be improved especially definition of endometrial cyst.

Key words: endometrial cyst, knowledge, attitudes, premenopausal women